there Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste

Washington Items and Gossip. social Disputch to the N. Y. Tribune WASHINGTON, Friday, March. 4, 1853. Mesers. Butler, Cass, Douglas and other sing Democrats express themselves highly delighted the insegural address. Those of the other side my its qualifications are the work of a willy politician. The office-scekers are frightened. It is the first memo-

proposed substitute of six cents a day for spirit rations the navy, was lost. The In the Senate at 114 last night Mr. Sumper's sere called by Mr. Hale, and this was his last act in he Senate. He has not been in his seat since.

Mr. Heuston's comparison of the Fillibuspers in the Semate to Gallipagos turtles, causes great

Mr. Benton complained to Gen. Pierce of

his selection in one instance of a Cabinet Officer. Mr. Pierce replied that he was much gratified. That emipent persons here are very indifferent to his selection of persons though they express much solicitude for the ess of the new Administration.

Senators find much matter of amusement is the fact that Mr. Atchison should have pressed Mesers. Summer and Chase into the hardest working Committee during the last night of the Session.

Representatives regret that Campbell's moyou for a Committee to report to the new House rules and orders at the opening of the next session did not

Mr. Pierce and Gen. Scott were on the platform together, and after the Address cordially greeted seh other with "God bless you," &c. The extra session of the Senate, which be-

gas on Monday, will probably continue to nearly the lat of April. The passengers from Wheeling hitherward

to witness the inauguration, who should have been here at breakfast time, did not arrive till after eight

The Cabinet as yet remains unaltered.

Serious Illness of Mrs. Seward. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, March 4, 1853. Gov. Seward is detained here on his way North by the serious illness of his wife. She left Washlagton in a state of great debility, and the journey has proved too great a tax upon her strength.

OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

INAUGURATION

HIS ADDRESS, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4 NINE O'CLOCK.-Both Houses of Congress

have been in session all night, and will probably not sdjourn until a few minutes of twelve. Drums have been beating since daylight, and firemen and military are moving about in every direction. Snow is falling fast. SECOND DISPATCH.

There has been an immense crowd of visiters since daybreak to the Jackson statue, admiration of which is unbounded. Both Houses are still in session.

The Capitol is swarming to overflowing with ladies and strangers. Hundreds slept in the rotunda and the warm passages of the Capitol, lying down on their cloaks, while thousands were walking the streets The first train this morning from Baltimore

crived at 8, the second at 9 o'clock, bringing about 2,000 pasengers. Pedestrians and horsemen from the sur-rounding country are arriving in immense numbers, and the Alexandria boats are arriving every half hour loaded.

Captain Rynders, with a delegation of the New York Empire Club, with the Baltimore Empires, are marching through the streets. Hundreds of mar shalls, finely mounted and equipped with badges and makes, and the military and firemen, are moving to and fi like an invading army, preparatory to forming. The military and firemen make a grand display. Presidents Fillmore and Pierce were serena-

ded during the night by the New York Continentals,

THIRD DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4, 1853-114 A. M. The snow storm has ceased, and the weather clearing up and the sun is peeping out. President Fillmore will vacate the Execu-

tive Mansion while the inauguration is progressing, and General Pierce will be escorted to the Mansion. The precession is now moving from the City Hall; they will march around past Willard's and take up the President

The open space at the east front of the Capi tel is filling up thousands of ladies being present.

Both Houses of Congress are still in session The windows of the houses along the Avenue are filled with ladies, and flags are displayed Across the Avenue.

The flag pole in front of The Union Office is decorated with the names of all the Democratic States. Eagles and American flags.

The Manhattan Company of New-York have their splendid banner displayed across the Avenue.

12 o'clock .- Congress has just adjourned. The flag of the Senate was run down but immediately h isted again on the assembling of the new Senate. The procession is now counter-marching on

Gen. Pierce has taken his seat in the car-

the Avenue to front of Willards.

Bells are ringing, cannon firing, and the excitement is intense. FOURTH DISPATCH.

sion moved at 12 o'clock in the Chief Marshall with Corps of Aids.

Mushalls, with blue scarfs, white resettes, white satin covers, trimmed with blue and pink, with batons.

Assistants with pink scarfs.

Judiciary. Judiciary.
Supreme Court.
The Clergy.
Military, under command of Col. Hickey.
Brigge's Battery—four cannons.
Mechanical Artiliery, from Alexandria—two cannons.
Col. Frank Taylor's Flying Artillery, from Fort McHenry—four cannons.

Portsmouth (Va.) Artillery.

Portsmouth (Va.) Artillery.

Law Greys, of Baltimore, and Band.

Young Gaards, from Richmond, Va.

Rifles, Richmond.

National Guarda, from Richmond, Va.
Rifles, Richmond.
Rifles, Richmond.
National Guarda, of Harrisburg, (the only Company from Pennsylvania.)
New-York Continentals, with Adkine's Band.
German Yagers, with Baltimore Band.
Jackson Guarda, Baltimore.
Washington Guarda, Baltimore.
Sharp Shooters, Baltimore.
Washington Continentals.
Wachington Light Infantry.

National Greys, Washington.

"Internet" Guarda, Washington.
German Yagers, Baltimore.

Band.
Washington Guarda, Alexandris.

ount Vernon Guards, Alexandria.
Wa er's Sharp Shooters, Washingto
of ti. United States, with the Presid
with c. .izen Marshals on left and U.S.

Washington.

President of th. United States, with the President elect and smite, with c. izen Masshals on left and E. S. Marshal for District Columbia and Deputies on right.

Committee and Deputies on or right.

Committee of Arrangements.

Senate of the United States.

Foreign Ministers.

Corps Diplomatque.

Members elect, members and ex-members of Congress, and ex-members of the Cabinet.

Governors and Ex-Governors of States and Territorice and Members of Legislatures of the same.

Othern of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Militia.

Officers and Schliers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and all other wars.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The United States and Schliers of the Revolution and Georgetown.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The United States and Schliers of the Revolution and States and Schliers of the Revolution and Georgetown.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The United States and Schliers of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and all other wars.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The United States and Territories of Washington and Georgetown.

The Jarkson Democratic Association.

The Landstan Fire Co. of New-York.

The Jarkson States and Territories and Schliers of the States and Territories and Schliers of the States and Territories and Schliers of Legislatures of the States and Territories and Schliers of Congress and Schliers of the Schliers

Democratic Piencers, of Baltimore, with Marshale and a Band.
The Democratic Association, of Alexandre, Virginia.
The Columbia Hose Company, of Baltimore.
The Washington Firemen did not parade.

handkerchies from the windows.

The President elect stood erect in the carriege, with President Fillmore by his side, surrounded by Marshals, and bowed to constant cheers and waving

The Foreign Ministers made a fine appearance in splendid carriages with full Court dresses The procession commenced passing the Na-

tional Hotel, at twenty minutes before one, at a brisk pace, and the end had passed at one, being about a

It commenced snowing again, which curtailed the civic portion of the procession.

A company of fantasticals dressed in rags and tatters marched along the Avenue while the procession was passing, who received some rough usage. The procession reached the Capitol at one o'clock, and the Presidents with officials passed into the Senate Chamber

The President and President elect took seats in front of the Secretary's table, with the Committee of Arrangements on the right and left

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court were seated in front of the eastern lubby.

The Diplomatic Corps were outside the bar, on the right of the principal entrance, and the Heads of Denartments and Governors on the left.

At 14 e'clock the Marshal of the District, with the Judges of the Supreme Court, followed by the President and President Elect, and the entire assembly in the Senate started in procession to the eastern front of the Capitol, where an immense staging was erected, sufficiently large to accommodate all.

At 11 o'clock, all being arranged, the Oath of Office was administered to Gen. Pierce by the Chief Justice. On the close of which the President stepped to the front of the platform, was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and proceeded to read the following :

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

My Countrymen: It is a relief to feel that no heart but my own can know the personal regret and bitter sorrow, over which I have been borne to a position, so suitable for others, rather than desirable for

The circumstances under which I have been called for a limited period, to preside over the destinies of the Republic, fill me with a profound sense of responsibility, but with nothing like shrinking apprehension. repair to the post assigned me, not as to one sought, but in obedience to the unsolicited expression of your will, answerable only for a fearless, faithful, and dill gent exercise of my best powers. I ought to be, and am, truly grateful for the rare manifestation of the nation's confidence; but this, so far from lightening my obligations, only adds to their weight. You have sum moned me in my weakness: you must sustain me by your strength. When tooking for the fulfillment o reasonable requirements, you will not be unmindful of the great changes which have occurred, even within the last quarter of a century, and the consequent augmentation and complexity of duties imposed, in the administration both of your home and foreign affairs.

Whether the elements of inherent force in the Re public have kept pace with its unparalleled progres sion in territory, population and wealth, has been the subject of earnest thought and discussion, on both sides of the ocean. Less than sixty-three years ago, the Father of his Country made "the" then " recent accession of the important State of North Carolina to the Constitution of the United States," one of the subjects of his special congratulation. At that moment, however, when the agintion consequent upon the revolutionary struggle had hardly subsided, when we were just emerging from the weakness and embarrassments of the Confederation, there was an evident consciousness of vigor, equal to the great mission so wisely and bravely fulfilled by our fathers. It was not a presump tuous assurance, but a calm faith, springing from a clear view of the sources of power, in a government constituted like ours. It is no paradox to say that although com-paratively weak, the new-born nation was intrinsically strong. Inconsiderable in population and apparent re sources, it was upheld by a broad and intelligent comprehension of rights, and an all-pervading purpose to naintain them, stronger than armaments. It came from the furnace of the revolution, tempered to the neces sities of the times. The thoughts of the men of that day were as practical as their sentiments were patriotic They wasted no portion of their energies upon idle and delusive speculations, but with a firm and fearless step advanced beyond the governmental landmarks, which had hitherto circumscribed the limits of human free dom, and planted their standard where it has stood, against dangers, which have threatened from abroad, and internal agitation, which has at times fearfully menaced at home. They approved themselves equal to the solution of the great problem, to understand which their minds had been illuminated by the dawning lights of the revolution. The object sought dreamed of : it was a thing realized. They exhibited not only the power to achieve, but what all history affirms to be so much more unusual, the capacity to maintain. The oppressed throughout the world, from that day to the present, have turned their eyes hither ward, not to find those lights extinguished, or to fear less they should wane, but to be constantly cheered by their steady and increasing radiance.

In this, our country has in my judgment thus far fulfilled its highest duty to suffering humanity. It has spoken, and will continue to speak, not only by its words but by its acts, the language of sympathy, encouragement and hope, to those, who earnestly listen to tones, which pronounce for the largest rational liberty. But, after all, the most animating encouragement and potent appeal for freedom will be its own history, its trials and its triumphs. Preëminently, the power of our advocacy reposes in our example; but no example, be it remembered, can be powerful for lasting good, whatever apparent advantages may be exined, which is not based upon eternal principles of right and justice. Our fathers decided for themselves, both upon the hour to declare and the hour to strike They were their own judges of the circumstances under which it became them to pledge to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the acquisition of the priceless inheritance transmitted to us. The energy, with which that great con flict was opened, and, under the guidance of a manifest and beneficent Previdence, the uncomplaining endur ance with which it was prosecuted to its consumma tion, were only surpassed by the wisdom and patriotic spirit of concession which characterized all the coun-

sels of the early fathers. One of the most impressive evidences of that wisdom is to be found in the fact, that the actual working of our system has dispelled a degree of solicitude which at the outset disturbed bold hearts and far reaching intellects. The apprehension of dangers from extended territory, multiplied States, accumulated wealth, and augmented population, has proved to be unfounded. The stars upon your banner have become nearly threefold their original number, your densely populated possessions skirt the shores of the two great ceans; and yet this vast increase of people and territory has not only shown itself compatible with the har monious action of the States and the Federal Government in their respective constitutional spheres, but has afforded an additional guarantee of the strength and integrity of both.

With an experience thus suggestive and cheering, the policy of my Administration will not be control by any timid forebodings of evil from expansion. Indeed, it is not to be disguised that our attitude as a nation, and our position on the globe, render the acquisition of certain possessions, not within our jurisdic tion, eminently important for our protection, if not, in the future, essential for the preservation of the rights of commerce and the peace of the world. Should they be obtained, it will be through no grasping spirit, but with a view to obvious national interest and security, and in a manner entirely consistent with the strict ob servance of national faith. We have nothing in our history or position to invite aggression, we have every thing to becken us to the cultivation of relations of peace and amity with all nations. Purposes, therefore, at once just and pacific, will be significantly marked in the conduct of our foreign affairs. I intend that my administration shall leave no blot upon cord, and trust I may safely give the as surance that no act within the legitimate scope of my constitutional control will be tolerated, on the part of any portion of our citizens, which cannot chall ready justification before the tribunal of the civilized world. An administration would be unworthy of con-

be influenced by the conviction, that no apparent advantage can be purchased at a price so dear as that of national wrong or dishonor. It is not your privilege, as a nation, to speak of a distant past. The striking in cidents of your history, replete with instruction and furnishing abundant grounds for hopeful confidence, are comprised in a period comparatively brief. But if your pastis limited, your future is boundless. Its obligations throng the unexplored pathway of advancem and will be limitless as duration. Hence, a sound and comprehensive policy should embrace, not less the distant future, than the urgent present.

The great objects of our pursuit, as a people, are best to be attained by peace, and are entirely consistent with the tranquillity and interests of the rest of mankind. With the neighboring nations upon our contisent, we should cultivate kindly and fraternal relations. We can desire nothing in regard to them so much, as to see them consolidate their strength, and pursue the puths of prosperity and happiness. If, in the course of their growth, we should open new channels of trade, and create additional facilities for friendly intercourse the benefits realized will be equal and mutual. Of the complicated European systems of national polity we have heretofere been independent. From their wars their tumults and enxieties, we have been, happily, al most entirely exempt. While these are confined to the nations which gave them existence, and within their le gitimate jurisdiction, they cannot affect us, except a they appeal to our sympathies in the cause of human dom and universal advancement. But the vast interests of commerce are common to all mankind, and the advantages of trade and international intercourse must always present a noble field for the moral influence of a great people

With these views firmly and honestly carried out. we have a right to expect, and shall under all circumstances require, prompt reciprocity. The rights which belong to us as a nation, are not alone to be regarded, but those which pertain to every citizen in his individual capacity, at home and abroad, must be sacredly maintained. So long as he can discern every star in its place upon that ensign, without wealth to purchase for him preferment, or title to secure for him place, it will be his privilege, and must be his acknowledged right, to stand unabashed even in the presence of princes, with a proud consciousness that he is himself one of a nation of sovereigns, and that he cannot, in legitimate pursuit, wander so far from home, that the ment whom he shall leave behind in the place which I now occupy, will not see that no rude hand of power or tyrannical passion is laid upon him with im punity. He must realize, that upon every sea and on every soil, where our enterprise may right fully seek the protection of our flag. American citizen ship is an inviolable panoply for the security of Ameri can rights. And, in this connection it can hardly be necessary to reaffirm a principle which should now regarded as fundamental. The rights, security, and repose of this Confederacy reject the idea of interference or colonization, on this side of the ocean, by any foreign power, beyond present jurisdiction, as utterly

The opportunities of observation, furnished by my brief experience as a soldier, confirmed in my ow mind the opinion, entertained and acted upon by oth ers from the formation of the Government, that the maintenance of large standing armies in our country would be not only dangerous but unnecessary. They also illustrated the importance, I might well say the absolute necessity, of the military science and practical skill furnished, in such an eminent degree, by the in stitution, which has made your army what it is, under the discipline and instruction of officers not more distinguished for their solid attainments, gallantry, and devotion to the public service, than for unobtrusive bearing and high moral tone. The army, as organized must be the nucleus, around which, in every time of need, the strength of your military power, the sure bulwark of your defense-a national militia-may be readily formed into a well-disciplined and efficient or ganization. And the skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future, and may confidently expect that the flag, which has waved its unternished folds over every sea, will still float in undiminished honor. But these, like many other subjects, will be appropriately brought, at a future time, to the attention of the coordinate branches of the Government, to which I shall always look with profound respect, and with trustful confidence that they will second to me the aid and support which I shall so much need, and which their experience and wisdom

will readily suggest.

In the administration of domestic affairs, you expect a devoted integrity in the public service, and an ob servance of rigid economy in all departments, so marked as never justly to be questioned. If this reasonsble expectation be not realized, I frankly confess that one of your leading hopes is doomed to disappointment and that my efforts in a very important particular must result in a humiliating failure. Offices can be properly regarded only in the light of aids for the accomplishment of these objects; and as occupancy can confer no prerogative, nor importunate atively demands that they be considered with sole ref erence to the duties to be performed. Good citizens may well claim the protection of good laws, and the benign influence of a good government; but a claim for office is what the people of a Republic should never recognize. No reasonable man of any party will ex pect the Administration to be so regardless of its re spensibility, and of the ebvious elements of success, as to retain persons, known to be under the inflaence of political hostility and partisan prejudice, in positions which will require, not only severe labor, but cordial cooperation. Having no implied engagements to ratify, no rewards to bestow, no resentments to rememb and no personal wishes to consult, in selections for of ficial station, I shall fulfil this difficult and delieste trust admitting no motive as worthy either of my character or position, which does not contemplate an efficient discharge of duty and the best interests of my country. I acknowledge my obligations to the masses my countrymen, and to them alone. Higher ob jects than personal aggrandizement gave direc tion and energy to their exertions in the latcanvass, and they shall not be disappointed.-They require at my hands diligence, integrity and capacity, wherever there are duties to be performed.
Without these qualities in their public servants, more stringent laws, for the prevention or punishment of fraud, negligence and peculation, will be vain. With

them, they will be unnecessary. But these are not the only points, to which you look for vigilant watchfulness. The dangers of a concentration of all power in the General Government of a Confederacy so vast as ours, are too obvious to be disre garded. You have a right, therefore, to expect your agents, in every department, to regard strictly the limits imposed upon them by the Constitution of the United States. The great scheme of our constitutional liberty rests upon a proper distribution of power between the State and Federal authorities; and experience has shown, that the harmony and happiness of our people must depend upon a just discrimination between the separate rights and responsibilities of the States, and our common rights and obligations under the General Government. And here, in my opinion, are the considerations, which should form the true basis of future concord in regard to the questions which have most seriously disturbed public tranquillity. If the Federal Government will confine itself to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, it can hardly happen that its action upon any question should en-danger the institutions of the States, or interfere with their right to manage matters strictly domestic accord-

ing to the will of their own people. In expressing briefly my views upon an important subject which has recently agitated the nation to almost a fearful degree, I am moved by no other impulse than a most carnest desire for the perpetuation of that Union, which has made us what we are,showering upon us blessings, and conferring a power and inducace which our fathers could hardly have anticipated, even with their most sanguine hopes directed to a far-off future. The senting ounce were not unknown before the expression of the voice which called me here. My own position upon this subject was clear and unequirocal, upon the record of my words and my acts, and it is only recurred to at this time because silence might, perhaps, be misconstrued. With the Union, my best and dearest earthly hopes are entwined. Without it, what are we, individually or collectively? What becomes of the poblest field ever opened for the advancement of the noblest field ever opened for the advan our race, in religion, in government, in the arts, and in all that dignifies and adorns mankind? From that rediant constellation, which both illumines our own way

fidence at home, or respect abroad, should it cease to and points out to struggling nations their course, let but a single star be lost, and, if there be not utter darkness the lung rof the whole is dimmed. Do my country men need any assurance that such a catastrophe is no to overtake them while I possess the power to stay it! It is with me an earnest and vital belief that as the Union has been the source, under Providence, of our prosperity to this time, so it is the surest pledge of a continuance of the blessings we have enjoyed, and which we are secredly bound to transmit undiminished to our children. The field of calm and free discussion in our country is open, and will slways be so: but it never has been and never can be traversed for good in a spirit of sectionalism and uncharitableness. The foguders of the Republic dealt with things as they were presented to them, in a spirit of self-sacrificing patribusm, and, as time has proved, with a comprehensive wisdom which it will always be safe for us to consult. Every measure tending to strengthen the fraternal feelings of all the members of our Union, has had my heartfelt approbation. To every theory of society or government, enthusiasm, calculated to dissolve the bonds of law and affection which unite us. I shall interpose a ready and stern resistance. I believe that involuntary servitude, as it exists in different States of this confederacy, is recognized by the Constitution. I believe that it stands like any other admitted right, and that the States where it exists are entitled to efficient remedies to enforce the constitutional provisions. I hold that the laws of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures," are strictly constitutions and to be unhesitatingly carried into effect. I believe that the constituted authorities of this Republic are bound to regard the rights of the South in this respect, old view any other legal and constitutional right, and that the laws to enforce them should be respected and obeyed, not with a reluctance encouraged by abstract opinions as to their propriety in a different tate of society, but cheerfully, and according to the decisions of the tribunal to which their exposition be longs. Such have been, and ere, my convictions, and upon them I shall set. I fervently hope that the question is at rest, and that no sectional, or ambitious, or fanatical excitement may again threaten the durability of our institutions, or obscure the light of our pro-

But let not the foundation of our hope rest upon man's wisdom. It will not be sufficient that sectional prejudices find no place in the public deliberations. It will not be sufficient that the rash counsels of human passions are rejected. It must be felt, that there is no ational security but in the nation's humble, acknowledged dependence upon God and His overruling provi-

We have been carried in safety through a perilou erisis. Wise counsels, like those which gave us the Constitution, prevailed to uphold it. Let the period be remembered as an admonition, and not as an encouragement, in any section of the Union, to make experiments where experiments are fraught with such fearful hazard. Let it be impressed upon all hearts. that, beautiful as our fabric is, no earthly power or wisdom could reunite its broken fragments. Standing as I do almost within view of the green slopes of Moo ticello, and, as it were, within reach of the tomb of Washington, with all the cherished memories of th past gathering around me, like so many eloquent voices of exhortation from Heaven, I can express no better hope for my country than that the kind Providence which smiled upon our fathers may enable their chil-dren to preserve the blessings they have inherited.

The immense area on the eastern front of the Canital was one compact mass of people, not one third of whom could hear.

On the completion of the address the proces sion again formed and proceeded along the Avenue, escorting President Pierce to the Executive mansion and leaving Mr. Fillmore at Willard's.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

Washington, Friday, Mar. 4-P. M, The Inaugural was delivered in a remarkably clear and distinct voice, and in a free but dignified manner. The President was frequently interrup enthusiastic applicuse, and the conclusion was followed by the ringing of bells, martial music, and the boom of cannon. The immense concourse gradually dispersed and many strangers returned to their homes by

Large masses followed the President to the White House, and waited spon him in the usual recep-

Mr. Fillmore took immediate possession of the apartments at Willards, just vacated by General Pierce, intending to occupy them for a few days prior

to the commencement of his southern tour. Mr. Fillmore diped with President Pierce in the Presidential mansion this evening.

Snow continued falling slightly during the day, melting as it fell, and not particularly interfering with the inaugural ceremonies.

This evening several balls and other entertainments are given to the military and other guests. The hotels and boarding-houses, though somewhat relieved are still thronged.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

SENATE....FRIDAY, March 4, 1853.

[Conclusion of Thursday's Proceedings.]

Messrs. Brodhead, Badger, and Under

oop opposed the Homestead bill.
At 31 o'clock the Indian Appropriation bill ras returned from the Hous. The Senate insisted on its mendments, and saked a Committee of Conference. Mr. Badger moved to lay the Indian Land

Bill on the table. Lost-Year 15, Nays 12 Mr. Dodge reported the resolution giving the snal extra allowance to the clerks, messengers, &c., of the caste and the reporters of The Union and Globe, which was At half-past three, Mr. HUNTER, from the

Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic B reported the two Committees could not agree.

The Insane Land bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Davis moved a resolution giving the thanks of the Senate to Hon. D. R. Atchison, for the manner in which he had discharged the duties of President of the Secate Adopted. Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Borland offered a resolution giving the

pay of Vice-President to Mr. King, while Pres tempore of the Senate. Adopted. A large number of bills were passed.

At nearly five o'clock, Mr. Gwin, from the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appro-priation bill, reported that the Conference Committee had been unsale to agree. He moved that the Senate recode from a large number of amendments, among them the ones restoring the estimates, and one providing for a reorganization of the Navy, which was agreed to. The Senate then insisted on the other amend

ments, and saked for a new Committee of Conference.

Several other private bills were passed.

At six oclock. Mr. Douglas moved to take up e bill providing a Territorial Government for Nebraska Mr. Rusk opposed taking up that bill.

Mr. SEBASTIAN from the Committee of Con Mr. SERSSTAN from the Committees of the ference on Indian Afairs, reperted that the Committees of the two Houses had been unable to agree. He pointed out several of the amendments, which he urged that the Senate recode from, and the Senate did so. It then insisted on the others, and asked a new Committee of Conference.

Mr. Atchison addressed the Senate for near-

Mr. Houston replied, and opposed that bill.

At half past 7, Mr. Gwin made a report from the second Committee of Conference on the Nav [Four o'clock .- To this hour there was not

a quorum at any time present in the Chamber, and a majority of those present were worn out with fatigue.

majority of these present were worn out with fatigue, and many others were sleeping.]

Mr. Bell. followed in opposition to taking up the Nebraska bill. In the course of his remarks he called attention to the fact, that while this important matter was under consideration there were not more than fifteen Senters present. He continued his speech till 40 clock.

The action of the House on the Indian bill was confirmed; and the Senate took a recess till 10 clock.

At 10 c clock the House reassembled.

Mr. Douglas spoke some time in support of the bill, when the subject was laid on the table.

At 114 o'clock the first Appropriation bill was passed.

Other bills were signed in quick succession,

A Message was received from the House announcing the appointment of a Committee to wait of Messrs. Hunter and Banger were appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate. In a few minutes the Committee returned, stating they had performed the daty sanigned them, and the President had stated he had a further communication to make to Congress.

Mr. Archisos then pronounced the Senate

Mr. ATCHISON then pronounce ijourned rise die, and vacated the Chair. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After the report was closed this morning Mr. BEECKENEIDGE asked unanimous consent to intro-

the unit of the resolution of the United Sales of with the desired of the united by the quantities continued the fraction of the coast of British Narth America, the free artion of the Rivers St. John and St. La wreenon, the exclusive on American lumber by New-Brumswick, and Armonican that the British North American Colon, on the principles of the report made at this session, of the principles of the report made at this session,

Mr. Polk raised a question of order. It was The Speaker said if the resolution is ob-

Mr. Potx objected.

The question was taken, and the House rered to suspend the rules.

There was a desperate rush for the floor by

to than fifty gentlemen. The greatest confusion prevai-armid which Mr. Swellfills in an excited true, rose to section of order. He complained that the area and aides to blocked up that a modest man could exceely be Mr. Polk-I hope the gentleman may have

e minutes to explain [Laughter] Mr. Mranz said the House had been notified that the Chair would recognize us man in the aisle or area, and no one who did not rise from his seat in obedience to that notice. He had for three or four hours attempted to get the floor, but in violation of the rules and the notifications of the Chair, the floor had been invariably assigned to gettlement standing in the alks or area. Mach of the confusion was the result of ref o guissing sentlemen in the area. I Cross of "Order, order."

SPEAKER said he would be glad to enforce the rules, but it was impossible to keep gentlemen in their wats. However, he would subsaver to enforce the

Mr. Hatz from the Committee of Conference the disagreeing votes of the two House on the Civil and plomatic Appropriation Bill, reported that after a full a tree conference they were unable to agree. Then followed much shuffling to take up vari-

ons hills, which resulted in the passage of one fer a private Mr. Firen, at 4 o'clock, moved a suspension rules, with a view of taking up the matter of disa-g between the two Houses.

e Spraker said this would require a vote

The rules were suspended. Yeas, 98; Nays, Mr. Hall then moved the report of the first

ee of Conference on the disag-matic bill. Mr. Toomss raised a question of order, which Mr. Toomss appealed.

Mr. DEAN moved to table the appeal, which The report was concurred in-Yeas 77, Nays 62. Thus the House retraced its steps, and the

Civil and Diplomatic bill was saved.

The Senate bill relative to the powers of teamboat inspectors was passed, as were a There being no quorum, the house was called,

Mr. HARRIS, Tennessee, occupied the Speak-Mr. Bowie, after laudatory preliminary re-

marks, offered a resolution that the thanks of this Hou are due and are hereby presented to Hon, Linn Boyd, if the impartial, able, and dignified manner in which he i discharged the duties of the Speaker's Chair during the Messis. Stanton. (Tenn..) Evans, Meade, NABLES, MORE and FAGRENCE, although they had thought the Speaker had not given them the floor when they flought they were entiried to it, yet under all the circum-stances, they believed him to be a warm-hearted and honest man, and would therefore cheerfully vote for the resolu-

Messis, Caskin and Johnson, (Ga.) avowed they would vote against it.

The resolution was adopted, with but two or

The reports of the Committees of Confer-At a quarter to 9 o'clock the galleries were iled and the House took a recess till ten

At 101 Speaker Boyn took the Chair. The galleries were filled with anxious spec On motion of Mr. Canell (Fa.) the House

took up and passed as an act continuing in force for a limited time, the provisions of an act relative to su-pending Entries on certain Public Lands. onysov (Teun.) said it must be mani-

ruse the various public offices, he asked leave to submit a resolution.

That rotation in effice, in the opinion of the House, is a cardinal tenet of a Republican form of Government, and ought never to be violated under any pretense whatever, and should be practiced by every Administration, regardless of party manns; that eight years ought to be the limit of terms of office to which is pointment is conterred on the President and Heads of Departments. That in the opinion of the House, appointments to office should be made on the basis of the feederal representation of the several States. That is to say, the number of office about be divided by the number of Representatives, and apportioned to the States respectively. That is the opinion of the House, every Compressional District is competent to furnish persons qualified to discharge the duties of such offices, and that due regard shall be had to the 'armers and mechanics in the bestowal of office."

Mr. Dran objected to the resolution of the Scenter.

Mr. Jourson, (Tenn.) moved a suspension of

the rules. The resolution was a mere expression of opinio and he wanted it to go on the journal. Mr. Dran said it would be entered anyhow. The bill authorizing the location of military land warrants by actual settlers on certain public lands, in

Mr. Daniel offered a resolution, which he Mr. Daviel offered a resolution, which he bejartment for a copy of the report of the First Controller in the case of Chas. S. Sheil. It was he said, a case involving \$2,000,000, on which \$50,000 have already been paid. The resolution was adopted, and said report, when furnished, was ordered to be prioted.

Several private bills were passed, and many

offectual aperic made to take up other business.
On motion of Mr. Gornan, 10,000 copies of Stanebury's report of the survey of the Salt Lake were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

The annual report of the Secretary of the

easury, giving the condition of all the banks of the coun-, was ordered to be printed. At twelve minutes to noon, Mr. Jones, of

Tennessee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for the appointment of a Committee on the part of the House, to join such as may be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States, and notify him that unless be has other communications to make, the two Houses having completed the business before them, are ready to close the present session by adjourning.

At 7 minutes to 12, Mr. Ficklis said this standards advantaged as an interesting the Committee.

At 7 minutes to 12, Mr. Ficklis was private calendar day, and moved to go into Mr. Eastman-I object, I believe this is ob

Mr. Olds-I rise to a question of order. It not private bill to-day. It is the third of March.

A Voice-No! the fourth.

Mr. Olds-I say the third of March Mr. FLORENCE-I rise to a question of higher

Agreed, agreed. Mr. Dran-I move that when the House adirn, it adjourn to meet on the first Monday of December

cries for "the Yeas and Nayes. A Voice-I hope you won't adjourn till you hear from the President.

Mr. Harr moved the House take a recess

Eve minutes. Cries of "Oh! No. Let's adjourn." Yeas and Nays were ordered. The SPEAKER knocked with his hammer, and

quested gentiemen to take their seats and keep order. It new, he said, too late to legislate; it would be well to main quiet, and learn what the other branch is doing. Cries of "agreed," "agreed." Mr. Bowis-Doesn't the constitutional term

Congress expire at 12 o'clock? The Sprages said he was of that opinion. Mr. STANTON (Tenn.)-I would simply sugges

Mr. Pasce, at four minutes to 12 o'clock noved to take up a Senate bill. It only, he said, I Cries of "order." "order."

Mr. Price moved a suspension of the rules but only 23 Members voted for it.

Mr. Campbell (Ohio), at half a minute to

Mr. CAMPEELL (Onto), it aim a minute to
12, saked leave to offer a resolution that Howell Cobb,
Samuel F Vintum and John W. Davis he appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of rules for the government of
this House, with a view to obviate the difficulties which so
often occur, and that they make their report to the Cleric,
who shall forward copies to members of the next Congress.

Twelve o'clock arrived. Mr. Joses, (Tenn.) Twelve o clock arrived. Mr. Jones, (1enn.) from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, had discharged that daty, and reported he tenders his thanks for the attention, and has no further communication to make. He expresses the hope that the two Houses will adjourn in peace and quietness, and return in safety to the beam of their friends and constituents.

Mr. Jones moved the House adjourn sine

When the SPRAKER rose there were cries of

Order," "Hear the Speaker," and soon there was The SPRAKER then spoke as follows:

The Syearer then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives; I
may be allowed this eccesson to say that in undertaining to
discharge the duties of the Chair, I relied for success rather
upon your ferbearsance, than upon any peor abilities of my
own. That reliance I am happy to say has not failed me. On
the contrary the untiring efforts I feel I have under seprefrom
the teak in a becoming manner, have been met and sentained with a degree of liberality address equaled in any delibcrative body. A striking illustration of this is soon in the
fact that netwithstanding the multiplied scartions of Facthamestary law and usages which have arisen,—and in despite the errors I may have failen into, save in a single case,
of little intervet, each, and all the decisions of the Chair
have been generously sustained by the judgment of the

Roseo-and as a further mark of respect and kindmes, yethere been pleased to favor me with a rote approving my cordact, senerally, as the presenting officer of thus hely. In all this I have been peculiarly fartnants, and for it all I have you to accept my most sincern thanks. Allow me to congraminate you, gentlemen, upon the harmous and personal kindness which has so generally prevailed throughout the Hall. It must remain a source of naminest pleasance to wait, that in conflicts of opinion here,—however force they may have occasionally been—they were not allowed materially to disturb our social relations—and that now having finished our work we part in peace. This Hause stands second of the decimal of the peace.

This was greeted by clapping of hands and othdemonstrations of approbation.

Many gentlemen rushed up and cordinate

There was a general leave taking, and in less than five minutes after the hammer fell every member out of the Hall.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Burlan

Mr. Cass called the Senate to order. Mr. Badger offered a resolution, directing that

The Secretary then called the roll of the new Schators, and as their names were called, they have alranced to the deat had were sworn. They were Mears, Atherton of New-Hampshire, Senjamin of Lorenta, Clayton of Delware, Dougha of Himos, Josep J. Evans of South Carolina, Reservet of Massachusetta, House of Texas, Hunter of Virginia, Jones of Loren, Sabartian of Arkansas, C. E. Stnart of Michigan, John B. Thompson of Kennicky, John R. Thompson of New-Jensy, Robert Teombs of Georgia, and William Wright of New-Jensy, Mr. Shirkins of Georgia, and William Wright of New-Jensy, Mr. Archinon, of Massouri, be President, pro tempera, of the Senste, which was adopted manimously.

Mr. Archinon, of Missouri, be President, pro tempera, of the Senste, which was adopted manimously.

Mr. Archinos, bermit me to return you my sincere thanks.

After the return of the Senate to their Charaher, it was ordered that the daily hour of meeting should be 12 o'clock, and then the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Private Bills and Resolutions Passed, WASHINGTON, Friday, March 4, 1868.

lutions have passed both Houses:

An Act for the relief of John Charles Frement.

An Act for the relief of Caroline Proton Hayden, only child and heir of John White, decleased, late a Licut. Calonel in the 4th Georgia Regiment of the Revolutionary

Army.

An Act anthorizing the adjustment and payment of the claims of William Hazard Wigg, deceased, for losses estatued by him during the War of the Revolution.

An Act for the relief of L. M. Ooldsborough and others.

An Act for the relief B. B. Beanett.

An Act for the relief of Edward Box.

Joint resolution providing for the printing of the reterms of the VIIth Census.

Joint resolution for the relief of the keirs of John De Nouf-

carried in the House yesterday morning by a vote of 97 to 36. Several attempts were made to amend, and finally, from the lateness of the hour, it was lost upon a vote of concurrence with the Senate amendment. will be undoubtedly carried next session, and would

the following additional acts were passed, which, together with all sent Thursday night, were expensed before the adjournment:

An Act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty simplations with various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1854.

An Act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses or the Government for the year ending 35th June.

An Act making appropriations for the Naval Service for the year cuding 30th June, 1854.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. The report site foundation, \$2,791,843; that its present property is \$197,279 94. The report is signed by J. C. Wright, Controller; John N. Campbell and Levi S. Chatfield.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hunringon in the Chair, considered the bill to provide for the listribution of the works of standard American author

al thousands of merchants and others, against the cir-lation of depreciated bank currency. Mr. R. Smith reported a bill to amend the

ride the Sixth Judicial District. Mr. Semple, abolishing Military Commute

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Mr. Alden, to provide for the registry of narriages, births and deaths in New York. Mr. Looms, in relation to the amendment of

CHARLESTON, Friday, March 4, 1853.
The Congressional elections in this State

ybee, in ballast.
Capt. Sawyer, of the brig Lion, a native of ordand, Maine, died at Savannah on Wednesday.
A letter received here to-day by the schooner

Zephyr, from Matanzas, dated Havana, 25th Feb., says the ship Palmyra, of Boston, arrived that morning off the harbor of Havana with hardly any sail set, her crew having mutinied, and were confined below. A Spanish vessel was sent to tow her in, and she would soon proceed.

A snow storm has prevailed here since noon. The Inaugural appears to create a favorable

Severely Injured. SPRINGPIELD, Friday, March 4, 1852.

employed in the Glasgow Mills, at Hadley Fells, just above Holyoke, last Sunday night. Two of the four were stand very severely. One, samed John Jacob Bliss, had his bond cut open, and died in consequence on Wednesday. Another is terribly injured, but will survive. There is no clue to the murderers.

Imperchances of a Judge.

Mattern, Wis., Friday, March 4, 1853.

The Assembly of Wisconsin have impeached

Thus ended the Thirty-Second Congress. EXTRA SESSION

the oath prescribed by the Constitution be administered to the new Senators by Lawis Cass, the oldest member of the Scenate. Adopted.

The Secretary then called the roll of the

At a quarter past I o'clock, the sounds of

The following Private Bills and Joint Rese-

now if there were two or threedays more.

The following additional acts were passed,

SENATE ... ALBANY, March. 4, 1853 A report was received from the Committee sppointed on the affairs of Union College-Judge Bracus, of Troy, and PHILLIP S. VAN RENSERLARE dissecuting.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. R. Smith presented the memorial of sev-

charter of the East River Insurance Company.

Mr. Shaw, on leave, introduced a bill to di-

Mr. Looms moved that the report be made A debate ensued and continued to the hour

South Carolina Congressional Elections Marine Disasters-Mutiny.

Snow in Baitimore-The Bouthern Mail, &c. npression. No Southern Mail has arrived yet. Train

Col. Joseph Murray, of this city, died her very suddenly this afternoon. He comma pany at Camp Dupont during the last war.

In a few minutes the SECRETARY called the

SENATORS: Permit me to return you my since there for the honer which you have again conferred on ms. It is an evidence of your personal regard and consideration, and also of your confidence in my integrity and impariality.

The diplomatic corps, headed by M. de Be-

At a quarter past I o'clock, the sounds of appreaching music gave indications of the appreach of the procession. This was followed soon by the appearance at the Senate doors of the Deputy Marshals, with the most enormous yellow scarfe ever before behald in such a procession. Shortly after the Prosisiont elect entered, leaning on the arm of Senator Bright, followed by Mr. Fillmore, leaning on the arm of Senator Pratt.

Immediately the procession left the Senate Chamber, in the order laid down in the programme to the eastern portice of the Capitol.

Accompanying the President wore Marcy, Campbell, and other members of the Calinet.

Joint resolution for the relief of the Spanish Consul and other subjects of Spain residing at New-Orteans, and of subjects of Spain residing at New-Orteans, and of subjects of Spain residing at Key West, for losses occasioned in the year 1851.

Joint resolution to provide for straightening the contemporary of the Naval Hospital at New-York.

As Act to provide compensation to such persons as they

that sell.

An Act for the relief of Francis E. Baden.
An Act for the relief of Ber.). S. Roberts.
An Act to substruct the Secretary of the Treasury to take
a register to bark Mary of Baltimore.

The Shanghae Steam Line proposition was

Attorney General.

An undignified and frivolous debate ensuad.

Terrible Afray-One Man Killed and a Seven unknown men assaulted four oth